

Biological
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Biological
& Medical
Serials

BULLETIN AMERICAN COLLEGE of SURGEONS

VOL. III

NO. 2

SIXTH CONVOCATION OF THE COLLEGE

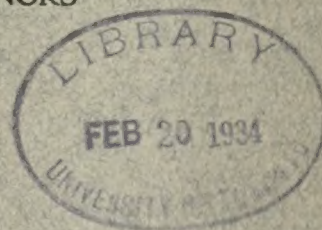
Address - - - - - *Dr. George W. Crile*
Presentation of Candidates for Fellowship - *Dr. Franklin Martin*
Presentation of Honorary Fellows
Fellowship Address - - - - - *Sir Berkeley Moynihan*

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FELLOWS

Report of Treasurer - - - - - *Dr. Albert J. Ochsner*
Report of Director - - - - - *Mr. John G. Bowman*
Report of Secretary General - - - - - *Dr. Franklin Martin*
Election of Governors

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS

Election of Regents



AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

25 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO

STORAGE

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

25 East Washington Street, Chicago

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 30, 1917

Cash Receipts and Disbursements October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917

Cash in Banks, October 1, 1916	\$2,817.10
--	------------

RECEIPTS

Fellowship Fees	\$21,899.00	
Endowment Fund	72,119.25	
Pledges Sold	430.00	
Dues	45,940.00	
Interest:		
On Investments	\$7,160.98	
On Endowment Subscriptions	11,997.91	
On Checking Account	291.51	
On Savings Account04	
	19,450.44	159,838.69
		<u>\$162,655.79</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	15,606.06	
Rent	3,899.82	
Postage:		
Directory	593.42	
Sundries	1,629.35	2,222.77
		<u>2,822.87</u>
Furniture and Fixtures		2,822.87
Printing and Stationery:		
Directory	2,523.17	
Sundries	2,703.75	5,226.92
		<u>5,226.92</u>
Traveling Expenses and Special Meetings	4,505.90	
Advances Account of Traveling	87.78	
General Expenses of Executive Office	2,876.04	
Fellowship Certificates and Pledges	695.29	
Bonds Purchased	113,276.34	151,219.79
		<u>151,219.79</u>
Cash on Hand and in Banks September 30, 1917:		
On Hand	25.00	
In Banks	11,411.00	11,436.00

ENDOWMENT FUND

Amount subscribed as on December 1, 1915	\$515,755.00
Amount subscribed subsequent to December 1, 1915	\$10,360.00
Less Overcounted at September 30, 1916	250.00 10,110.00
	<hr/> \$525,865.00
Less Amount of subscription canceled on account of death of members and other reasons	9,860.00
	<hr/> \$516,005.00

INVESTMENTS — BONDS

Par Value		Purchase Price
\$10,000.00	Deerfield Shields Township High, 4½%	\$ 9,950.00
10,000.00	Clarinda, Iowa, School, 5%	10,175.00
10,000.00	Fresno, California, School, 5%	10,422.00
10,000.00	Salt Lake City, Utah, School, 4%	9,312.50
10,000.00	City of Lewistown, Montana, Water, 5%	10,100.00
10,000.00	County of Fentress, Tenn., Road, 5%	10,150.00
10,000.00	County of Hill, Texas, Road, 5%	10,155.00
10,000.00	County of Roseau, Minn., Drainage Ditch, 6%	11,086.00
10,000.00	County of Mercer, W. Va., Road, 5%	10,460.00
10,000.00	City of St. Maries, Idaho, Waterworks, 5½%	10,387.00
10,000.00	Province of British Columbia, 4½%	9,312.50
6,000.00	Government of Province of Alberta, 5%	5,895.00
5,000.00	Titus County, Texas, 5%	5,148.00
5,000.00	Rocky Mount, Va., 5½%	5,371.00
5,000.00	Ouachita Parish, La., 5%	5,267.00
10,000.00	City of Montreal, Catholic School, 5%	9,850.00
4,000.00	Alberta, Canada, 5%	3,920.00
10,000.00	Fett School District No. 2, S. Dak., 5%	10,333.64
10,000.00	Corinne, Utah, Drainage District, 6%	10,554.00
10,000.00	Province of Saskatchewan, 5%	9,800.00
10,000.00	Winnipeg, Canada, 5%	9,637.50
10,000.00	Juneau County, Wis., 6%	10,888.20
10,000.00	Ouachita Parish, La., Rd. Dist. No. 1, 5%	10,531.50
10,000.00	City of Checolah, Okla., Waterworks Extension, 6%	11,200.00
5,000.00	Hidalgo County Road Dist. No. 1, 5½%	5,397.00
5,000.00	Hidalgo County, Texas, 5½%	5,378.50
<hr/> 225,000.00		<hr/> 230,681.34

STOCK

5 shares of \$100.00 each in Fidelity Trust Co., Fremont, Neb.	\$500.00
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AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

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10,000.00 Salt Lake City, Utah, School, 4%	9,312.50
10,000.00 City of Lewistown, Montana, Water, 5%	10,100.00
10,000.00 County of Fentress, Tenn., Road, 5%	10,150.00
10,000.00 County of Hill, Texas, Road, 5%	10,155.00
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6,000.00 Government of Province of Alberta, 5%	5,895.00
5,000.00 Titus County, Texas, 5%	5,148.00
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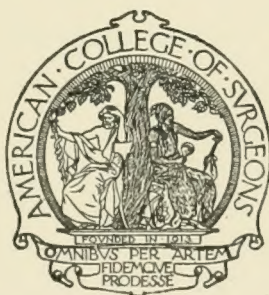
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BULLETIN
OF THE
AMERICAN COLLEGE *of* SURGEONS

VOL. III

NO. 2

SIXTH CONVOCATION OF THE COLLEGE
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FELLOWS
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GOVERNORS
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 26, 1917



AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
25 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO

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OFFICERS

WILLIAM J. MAYO, Rochester
President

JOHN G. BOWMAN, Chicago
Director

RUDOLPH MATAS, New Orleans
First Vice-President

CHARLES E. KAHLKE, Chicago
Second Vice-President

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN, Chicago
Secretary General

ALBERT J. OCHSNER, Chicago
Treasurer

BOARD OF REGENTS

Term Expiring 1918

GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, Montreal

EDWARD MARTIN, Philadelphia

FREDERIC J. COTTON, Boston

HERBERT S. BIRKETT, Montreal

ALBERT J. OCHSNER, Chicago

WILLIAM J. MAYO, Rochester

Term Expiring 1919

FRANK F. SIMPSON, Pittsburgh

CHARLES H. MAYO, Rochester

GEORGE W. CRILE, Cleveland

HARRY M. SHERMAN, San Francisco

J. M. T. FINNEY, Baltimore

Term Expiring 1920

ROBERT E. McKECHNIE, Vancouver

GEORGE E. BREWER, New York

WILLIAM D. HAGGARD, Nashville

WILLIAM C. GORGAS, Washington

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN, Chicago

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

TERM EXPIRING 1918

H. R. CHISLETT	Chicago	ARTHUR T. MANN	Minneapolis
DAVID S. FAIRCHILD, Jr.	Clinton	FRERERICK W. MARLOW	Toronto
RUFUS E. FORT	Nashville	EDWARD MARTIN	Philadelphia
CHARLES H. FRAZIER	Philadelphia	FRANK MARTIN	Baltimore
LEONARD FREEMAN	Denver	FRANKLIN H. MARTIN	Chicago
WALTER J. FREEMAN	Philadelphia	CHARLES H. MAYO	Rochester
ARTHUR J. GILLETTE	St. Paul	WILLIAM J. MAYO	Rochester
J. RIDDLE GOFFE	New York	ROBERT E. MCKECHNIE	Vancouver
W. D. HAGGARD	Nashville	HUGH MCKENNA	Chicago
JASPER HALPENNY	Winnipeg	JAMES F. MCKERNON	New York
WILLIAM M. HARSHA	Chicago	LEWIS S. MCMURTRY	Louisville
THOMAS W. HUNTINGTON	San Francisco	FLOYD W. MCRAE	Atlanta
CHEVALIER JACKSON	Pittsburgh	FREDERICK MENGE	Chicago
CHARLES E. KAHLE	Chicago	E. E. MONTGOMERY	Philadelphia
ALLEN B. KANAVEL	Chicago	JAMES E. MOORE	Minneapolis
WILLIAM N. KELLER	Tacoma	WILLIAM H. MORLEY	Detroit
EDWARD L. KEYES, JR.	New York	HARVEY G. MUDD	St. Louis
ROBERT GRIER LECONTE	Philadelphia	FRANKLIN S. NEWELL	Boston
BRANSFORD LEWIS	St. Louis	EDWARD HALL NICHOLS	Boston
DEAN LEWIS	Chicago	HERBERT S. NICHOLS	Portland
LAWRENCE W. LITTIG	Iowa City	GEORGE HENRY NOBLE	Atlanta
FRED B. LUND	Boston	A. J. OCHSNER	Chicago
FRANK W. LYNCH	San Francisco	HORACE PACKARD	Boston
K. A. J. MACKENZIE	Portland	GEORGE E. SHAMBAUGH	Chicago
ARCHIBALD MACLAREN	St. Paul	MYLES STANDISH	Boston

TERM EXPIRING 1919

GEORGE A. B. ADDY	St. John	JAMES F. MITCHELL	Washington
WILLIAM S. BAER	Baltimore	DANIEL MORTON	St. Joseph
DAVID W. BASHAM	Wichita	HARRIS P. MOSHER	Boston
WILLIAM T. BELFIELD	Chicago	HENRY P. NEWMAN	San Diego
HERBERT S. BIRKETT	Montreal	CHARLES C. NORRIS	Philadelphia
JOHN T. BOTTOMLEY	Boston	RICHARD F. O'NEIL	Boston
WILLIAM C. BRAISTED	Washington	CHARLES F. PAINTER	Boston
JOHN J. BUCHANAN	Pittsburgh	HUGO O. PANTZER	Indianapolis
ROBERT S. CATHCART	Charleston	FREDERICK W. PARHAM	New Orleans
GORDON K. DICKINSON	Jersey City	WILLIAM W. PEARSON	Des Moines
ROBERT L. DICKINSON	Brooklyn	NORVAL HARVEY PIERCE	Chicago
JAMES B. EAGLESON	Seattle	ALEXANDER PRIMROSE	Toronto
WILLIAM S. ELKIN	Atlanta	SAMUEL ROBINSON	Rochester
JOSEPH MARSHALL FLINT	New Haven	GEORGE E. DE SCHWEINITZ	Philadelphia
LOUIS FRANK	Louisville	CHARLES L. SCUDDER	Boston
W. EDWARD GALLIE	Toronto	RICHARD R. SMITH	Grand Rapids
WILLIAM C. GORGAS	Washington	WILLIAM HARVEY SMITH	Winnipeg
GUY LEROY HUNNER	Baltimore	J. BENTLEY SQUIER	New York
FRANK LEMOYNE HUPP	Wheeling	JOHN E. SUMMERS	Omaha
JAMES A. HUTCHISON	Montreal	RAYMOND C. TURCK	Jacksonville
EDWARD JACKSON	Denver	WILLIAM B. VAN LENNEP	Philadelphia
CHARLES W. KOLLOCK	Charleston	HORACE G. WETHERILL	Denver
JOHN WESLEY LONG	Greensboro	WILLIAM H. WILDER	Chicago
WILLIAM E. LOWER	Cleveland	JAMES CRAVEN WOOD	Cleveland
C. JEFF MILLER	New Orleans	E. GUSTAV ZINKE	Cincinnati

BOARD OF GOVERNORS — CONTINUED

TERM EXPIRING 1920

SAMUEL C. BALDWIN	Salt Lake City	MELVIN S. HENDERSON	Rochester
J. M. BALDY	Philadelphia	GEORGE M. HORTON	Seattle
JOSEPH C. BECK	Chicago	JOHN M. INGERSOLL	Cleveland
JOHN F. BINNIE	Kansas City	JABEZ N. JACKSON	Kansas City
WILLIAM N. BISPHAM	Washington	EDWARD S. JUDD	Rochester
JOSEPH C. BLOODGOOD	Baltimore	CHARLES H. LEMON	Milwaukee
HERMANN J. BOLDT	New York City	HOWARD LILIENTHAL	New York City
J. WESLEY BOVÉE	Washington	HENRY K. MACDONALD	Halifax
W. B. BRINSMADE	Brooklyn	L. L. MCARTHUR	Chicago
JOHN YOUNG BROWN	St. Louis	W. NEIL McDONELL	Washington
HERBERT A. BRUCE	Toronto	EVERETT J. MCKNIGHT	Hartford
HENRY T. BYFORD	Chicago	A. S. MONRO	Vancouver
HUGH CABOT	Boston	EMMET RIXFORD	San Francisco
WALTER W. CHIPMAN	Montreal	JOHN C. ROCKAFELLOW	Des Moines
JOHN G. CLARK	Philadelphia	HUBERT A. ROYSTER	Raleigh
W. L. COUSINS	Portland	C. E. SAWYER	Marion
WALTER G. CRUMP	New York City	ARTHUR C. SCOTT	Temple
THOMAS S. CULLEN	Baltimore	HENRY H. SHERK	Pasadena
CARL B. DAVIS	Chicago	J. GARLAND SHERRILL	Louisville
EDWARD P. DAVIS	Philadelphia	JOSIAH M. SLEMONS	New Haven
CURRAN B. EARLE	Greenville	FREDERIC N. G. STARR	Toronto
PALMER FINDLEY	Omaha	WALLACE I. TERRY	San Francisco
RUSSELL S. FOWLER	Brooklyn	FRANK C. TODD	Minneapolis
ALBERT H. FREIBERG	Cincinnati	JOHN B. WALKER	New York City
JOHN S. HELMS	Tampa	D. J. GIBB WISHART	Toronto

SIXTH CONVOCATION

THE Sixth Convocation of the American College of Surgeons was held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, October 26, 1917. The occasion was the greatest medical-military gathering ever held on this continent. Hundreds of medical officers from the Army and from the Navy, both from the United States and Canada, were present on leave. Honorary Fellowships were conferred upon Surgeon General William C. Braisted, United States Navy; Surgeon General Rupert Blue, United States Public Health Service; Sir Berkeley Moynihan, Consulting Surgeon, British Army Medical Service; Colonel Charles U. Dercle, Repre-

sentative of the Medical Department, French Army, and Colonel Thomas H. Goodwin, C.M.G., Representative of the Director General, British Army Medical Service. Three hundred thirteen candidates were admitted to Fellowship. The Fellowship Address was delivered by Sir Berkeley Moynihan who was delegated by Sir Alfred Keogh, Director General of the British Army Medical Service, to bring to the College from England and from the allied lines a message on this occasion. Dr. George W. Crile, President of the College, presided.

The invocation was given by Father C. B. Moulinier, S. J., Milwaukee.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

DR. GEORGE W. CRILE

This is a new and strange setting for the Convocation of the American College of Surgeons. We are in war — but war is only a part of that in which we are involved — we are in a revolution of the moral, social, educational and political systems of the great divisions of the human race.

War is the expression of one phase of this fateful revolution. We should now pause and examine into our new duties and responsibilities. If we are to survive this struggle and remain free, the people of the United States must strengthen the foundation and augment the super-structure of our civilization. We, the American College of Surgeons, are a part — an important part — of both the foundation and the super-structure.

We have it in our power to evolve an ideal hospital organization, to raise the standard of the 7,500 hospitals in the United States. How well our earnest and forceful Director, Mr. Bowman, has performed his duty was shown by the large and enthusiastic meetings of Friday and Saturday. The spirit of those meetings

was the standardization that we desire. We have it in our power to increase the output of new and useful knowledge by our medical schools and hospitals; to develop a new generation of better surgeons; to bring more fully this College into the National Defense in peace as well as in war. The source of the influence of the College upon medical schools and hospitals is found in the method by which we ascertain the qualifications of a candidate and in the terms of the contract required for admission to fellowship. We examine the career of our candidate from the period of his pre-medical preparation to the moment of his admission to membership in the American College of Surgeons. In other words, ten years of his life are laid upon the table and examined. The College lays its hand on the shoulder of the neophyte long before he is a candidate for Fellowship, for we require that the medical education and the hospital experience of our candidates be acquired in accredited institutions. Our desire is to guide the medical student to Fellowship,

in other words, to a successful career. Our duty is to create today the College of tomorrow.

Let me express again our sentiments of high regard and abiding confidence in the work and wisdom of the Public Health Service and of the Surgeons General of the Army and of the Navy, and pause to pay a tribute to that far-seeing and patriotic officer of this College who has given his supreme talents of organization to the cause of war; who stands as the first representative of medicine in an advisory cabinet position. He has ascended to the higher realms of statesmanship where he is rendering a great national service.

To the Council of National Defense, through the officers here present, let us consecrate anew our resources and ourselves to the National cause. Through you, Colonel Derckle, and through you, Colonel Goodwin, let us offer to the great nations you represent the resources and personnel of this College, not only in this time of war, but also in the time of peace that will follow victory.

To my fellow members of the College, may I address a personal word? If you are thinking of offering your services to our Allies, let me assure you from my own personal experience that not only will you serve yourself and your country, not only will you enjoy unparalleled opportunities for surgical profit, not only will you be received by our Allies as brothers, but you will internationalize yourselves and establish the imperishable bonds that are wrought by fighting a common cause, by enduring common dangers. It matters not whether we are behind the British, behind the Italian, behind the Russian lines, or behind our own lines. Whatever our position, we are serving ourselves. Let the Fellows of this College give support to whatever the German Army is opposed to. Let it be to the everlasting honor of our Corps that every name on the Roll of Fellowship in the College will be on the roll of duty somewhere in the far-flung battle lines; thus supporting the cause of humanity in this hour of peril.

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL

DR. FRANKLIN H. MARTIN

Four years ago tonight in this hall, we organized the American College of Surgeons, under the guidance and inspiration of Sir Rickman Godlee, then President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Sir Rickman Godlee, through the four years since the inauguration of this College, has been a veritable godfather to us.

Tonight, for the second time in Chicago, we have asked another member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England to be with us and to lend to us his inspiration. This guest has not come on an academic mission, but rather on a mission close to the hearts of all of us. It was an inspiration when General Gorgas, at the suggestion of Mr. Bowman and myself, asked Sir Alfred Keogh, the Director General of the British Army Medical Service, to send to America his first chief, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, to aid us in putting into the hearts of the surgeons of America the real problems of the war.

Naturally, we selected the man who in the civil world, as a surgeon of renown, was already beloved as a great surgical teacher by the surgeons of America. Beside that, he is in the high councils of the King and of his nation. Beside that, he has served in the trenches, and in his bosom he has the message that all this week we have been receiving with good profit.

Secretary Daniels asked me, when he so generously consented to come to us this week: "Doctor, what is the message?" I said, "Secretary Daniels, we are going to have a week of prayer. We want you to help bring the surgeons of America to their knees. We want you to help bring to the realization of this detached man and of that detached man, throughout the broad west, that this war is for him and not his neighbor."

You know how well we have accomplished our task. It has been one red blaze of education.

Tonight, as the trains speed in every direction from this great meeting, there will be in a little spot in each man's soul something that is being agitated. That man will not require more education. He will know that it is for him to go to the front and to help fight this battle; otherwise, there is something the matter with him. I am sure that his mind will be made up in the right direction.

We are not to desert our allies. Early

in the year the American College of Surgeons offered to the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, one thousand men to help defend the Government. Between seven and eight hundred of that one thousand have already been enrolled, and are going or are preparing to go to the front. Eleven per cent is the percentage for the whole nation. Our percentage is nearly twenty-five.

CONFERRING OF FELLOWSHIPS

The Secretary General of the College requested the candidates for Fellowship to rise and to remain standing. He then presented the candidates to the President of the College.

PRESIDENT CRILE: To you whose names appear upon this register, who have satisfied the requirements for admission to Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, I extend the greeting of the Regents and of the Fellows of the College; and by and with the authority of the Regents of the American College of Surgeons I admit you to Fellowship in the College with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS

Honorary Fellowships were then conferred by the President of the College, the recipients being presented to the President as follows:

DR. EDWARD P. DAVIS: Mr. President: I have the honor to present to you for Honorary Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, William C. Braisted, Admiral and Surgeon General in the Navy of the United States. [Applause.]

Born in the state of Ohio, a graduate in Arts of the University of Michigan, a graduate in medicine of Columbia University, a surgeon in Bellevue Hospital, twenty-seven years in the service of the Navy.

After long sea duty under preceding administrations, he devoted himself to the enlargement and the perfection of the Naval Medical Corps. At a time when the country assumed great responsibilities by the declaration of war in the present administration, it

was his duty to assemble the material resources to safeguard the health and life of the rapidly recruiting Navy. Although the material energies of the country were thrown into confusion, it was by his breadth and clarity of vision, his patience, his broad-minded and kindly persuasion, that the legislative branch of the government was led to properly provide for the Navy; when all was in disorder and clouds were in our sky;

"The sun set, but set not his hope;
Stars rose; his faith was earlier up,
Fixed on the eternal galaxy.
Brighter and older seemed his eye
And matched his sufferance sublime,
The taciturnity of time."

It is his responsibility to safeguard the lives and health of our Navy around the world. Problems of statesmanship in sanitation are constantly presented to him.

Long before the other branches of the service were in active duty, his surgeons on the destroyers were caring for their crews and succoring the victims of submarine piracy. By his devotion to duty, and by the inspiration which he has instilled into the Medical Corps of the Navy, he has made our Naval Medical Corps the peer of any in the world, not only by rank but by merit, inferior to none, superior to most.

Beloved by his associates, revered by his Medical Corps, he has won the confidence and admiration of the American medical profession, and justly and richly deserves the gratitude of the American people.

DR. ALBERT J. OCHSNER: Mr. President: I have the honor to present to you for Hon-

orary Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, the man who has placed public sanitation in this country in a position commanding the respect and admiration of all civilized peoples.

He has removed from our southern cities the scourge of yellow fever. He has protected the people of our Pacific Coast against the terrors of the Asiatic plague, and he has developed provisions which will protect thousands of our splendid young men in our military camps against preventable diseases with their harvest of death and invalidism, which would, without his splendid work, destroy hundreds of thousands of lives.

His remarkable services to this country are excelled only by the modest and unselfish manner of their execution. I present to you Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. [Applause.]

DR. WILLIAM J. MAYO: Mr. President: I have the very great pleasure and the privilege of presenting to you for Honorary Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, Sir Berkeley Moynihan of England, Colonel in the British Army Medical Service, Professor of Surgery in the University of Leeds, Master Surgeon, Author, Teacher, a kindly gentleman and friend to Americans. Sir Berkeley holds a place in the minds and in the hearts of the English medical profession which but one man in my time has ever held in the American medical profession. That man was the late Dr. John B. Murphy. [Prolonged applause.] And more than that, no man can say. [Renewed applause.]

DR. ROBERT E. McKECHNIE: Mr. President: I present to you for Honorary Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, Colonel C. U. Dercle, an officer in the Medical Department of the French Army. He graduated on the field of battle in this present great war. He wears now numerous decorations, represented by scars left by wounds received on the battlefield. His thesis was written in his own blood. Mr. President, as a most worthy candidate from our great Ally, France, I have the honor to present to you for Honorary Fellowship in the College, Colonel C. U. Dercle. [Applause.]

DR. FRED B. LUND: Mr. President: I have the privilege of presenting to you for Honorary Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, Colonel Thomas Herbert Goodwin, of the British Army Medical Service; who has served his King and country for many years in India; who has been with the first one hundred thousand from the very beginning; who has been wounded and decorated; who left active service in the Army only to come to this country as a member of the British Commission, and who, since we have come to know him, has won our respect, our admiration, and our love. [Applause.]

President Crile then introduced Sir Berkeley Moynihan to deliver the Fellowship Address.

SIR BERKELEY MOYNIHAN: May I, before I deliver my address, break silence with regard to the dignity that you have recently conferred upon me?

No honors ever come to a member of our profession which he holds in higher esteem than those that are conferred by members of his own body. And today you have conferred upon me an honor which I would not change for any other that could be given by any body of medical men in all this world. [Applause.] And you have surrounded that gift to me with every circumstance of honor.

Your President today, Dr. Crile, is one who for many years — more years than either he or I should care to remember — has been a constant incentive to me in my work, a constant inspiration to me and an unceasing stimulus for me to seek out in surgery the better way.

You have heard me presented to the President by Dr. Mayo, and I think that in speaking both of your President and of Dr. Mayo, I really should have adopted for their comfort the practice of anoci-association, surrounding them both with an impenetrable barrier through which no sensation could pass.

Of Dr. Mayo it is impossible for me to speak in terms which would fully express my unceasing admiration for everything which he has done for surgery and for surgeons all the world over. I, who have worked in a very similar field to that which he has made famous, desire to express to him my boundless ad-

miration, and to say that I feel under the greatest obligation which one surgeon can possibly owe to another.

Finally, you have conferred upon me this Honorary Fellowship in a city which for all time is made not only memorable but sacred for surgeons in all parts of the world as the home of Dr. Murphy. My debt to John B. Murphy was a debt that I could only pay in his lifetime by lip homage, and by carrying out the lessons which I learned from hearing him — and you all know what an inspiration that was — and from reading, I hope and believe, every word he ever wrote on any surgical topic. No man more often in difficult moments stood by my side in spirit at the operating table and guided my hand and directed my judgment. To the sacred and illustrious memory of John B. Murphy I offer a heartfelt tribute. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT CRILE: The President recognizes the Surgeon General of the United States Army.

SURGEON GENERAL WILLIAM C. GORGAS: The Anglo-Saxon race has established in all parts of the world highly civilized, wealthy,

and democratic states. Sir Berkeley Moynihan is peer among civil surgeons developed by this people anywhere. When this great war came on, the English-speaking people sent large armies to the front, to France, from all parts of the world [Applause], from New Zealand, from Australia, from South Africa, from Canada, from England, and from the United States. Sir Berkeley Moynihan is peer of military surgeons sent out with these great armies. [Applause.]

That he should have found time, with all his pressing duties, to respond to our invitation from the American College of Surgeons, is a favor for which we can but poorly express gratitude. But we wish him to accept our thanks tonight for the assistance he has given us in these meetings, and for the enthusiasm that his presence and addresses have inspired.

If the College will allow me, I beg to go one step further and to express to him the thanks of the Medical Department of the United States Army for the assistance that his presence has given in inspiring a warlike spirit, both in this body and in the country at large.

WHAT IS THE WAR ABOUT

FELLOWSHIP ADDRESS

By SIR BERKELEY MOYNIHAN, C.B., LEEDS, ENGLAND

WHAT is the war about? How has it come about that America and England are standing side by side in so bitter and stern a conflict against Germany and Austria? What are the strange circumstances which at last have ranged against the Central Powers of Europe almost all the free peoples of the world?

No doubt many answers, each conflicting with the rest, and yet each containing some small grain of truth may be given to these questions. We may say, for example, that we fight against the continued aggression of Prussia and those other German and Austrian powers whom Prussia has inspired and instigated. No one can doubt who reads history with an unbiased mind that Prussia

has increased often, if not always, at the expense of other states by acts of sudden and unprovoked aggression. Certainly from the hour when in the midst of peace Prussia laid rude and violent hands upon Silesia, her own aggrandizement, her territorial increase, and her growth in power and possessions outside her own borders have been due to the wars she has waged. War is the national industry of Prussia; it is her means of acquiring wealth. It is by her military successes that she has enlarged her borders, added to her own infertile lands, solidified her gains, and been able to prepare for a still further attack upon her next chosen victim. A state may advance in power, and in all that power implies, in wealth and prosperity, and in the happiness of its citizens by ac-

quisition from without, or by growth from within, by discovery and development of its own resources, and by directing all the energies and talents of its people to its own internal advancement. No state in history can compare with Prussia in its exploitation of the doctrine of plunder; the doctrine of taking because it has the power, and of keeping because it has the strength to do so. Quite consciously and quite unabashed she has possessed and gloried in the possession of this power, has fostered it, and with deliberate and frank intention has exerted it at her own time and for her own ends. She sought dominion, she had her own confident and unwavering conviction of her power to seize it, and of all the means by which it was firmly to be held. From her point of view she had every reason to think her methods were right. Not for one instant, of course, did she call in question the principles or doubt the ideals which underlie her action.

The greatness of Prussia, the dominion of Prussia, which grew at last into the lust for world dominion by Germany, were embedded deep in the very fabric of the Prussian mind. Perhaps not so much embedded as incorporated, distributed, that is, equally and generously through every part of her national consciousness. The successes of 1864, 1866, 1870, are, even at this long distance of time, stupendous not so much in their material results, remarkable as these were, but in their disclosure of a mighty and well-ordered power that seemed to move irresistibly along a predestined path, to a goal which had been long foreseen and calmly and securely chosen. Never, it is safe to say, in warfare before had plans been so carefully laid, never had they matured in more perfect accord with such design. In this war also we learned without surprise that the official communique published in Berlin in the first weeks of the war, told with laconic precision that "everything proceeded according to plan." If anything on earth was infallible, surely, said the German nation, our army and its leaders are infallible. The motive of the war, if this answer were true, would be Germany's ambition.

Or, we may answer my question differently.

We may say that Germany had grounds for her belief that she was a nation encircled by hostile powers, jealous of her splendid growth, of her swift acquisition of wealth, of that armed strength afloat and ashore to which she added daily. And we may listen to her passionate utterance that her access to blue water was barred, her commerce crippled, that she was denied that "place in the sun" to which her might entitled her. We can understand Germany, though we cannot for one instant agree with her, when she says that for her this is a war of defense, that she is fighting for a way out of the strong iron bastion that has been built up round her frontiers. Prussia in her early days never had a frontier, and her first conscious act as a nation was to forge out of her army the frontier which nature had denied to her. The motive of the war, if this answer were true, would be Germany's fear—fear—the black godmother of cruelty.

These are the conflicting answers that may be given by one side or the other. But anyone who has given thought to the matter (and who has not?) must agree that whatever else this ghastly conflict now is, it is in simple truth not a clash of merely material interests. This is a moral war. It is a holy war if ever there was one. It is deep down a war between conflicting and discordant and unconformable moral systems. It is a war, therefore, in which a real peace cannot come by compromise; for you cannot come to any terms but one, with that which you feel to be a principle of evil, with that which you feel in your innermost soul to be the deadliest enemy to mankind, and the most menacing blight with which civilization has ever been threatened.

What then are the issues at stake? How is the question I put to be answered? Let us examine the principles which appear to underlie the action of the protagonists in this very whirlwind of war. The principle ground into the very fibre of the German peoples, accepted by them, gloried in by them, worshiped by them, inspiring them, is the principle of *tyranny*. What exactly is meant by that? It implies a complete surrender of individual rights and liberties, and an

unquestioning submission of them to a power exercised exclusively from without. This power may be called the state, or the dynasty, or it may be a ruling caste. It is something outside and above the individual, uncontrolled by him, owing no allegiance to him, but directing him and ordering all his actions in a manner and in a direction which he is told is for the benefit not only of the paramount authority, but incidentally or consecutively of himself. Tyranny, that is to say, is the power exercised by an irresponsible autocracy; it is the supremacy of the state carried to its ultimate expression; and it is by implication, an attribute of every individual in the state. This is no ignoble creed, and Prussia, let us tell it to her credit, has made a robust philosophy of it, and has gained the staunch and willing adhesion to it of almost every man in her nation. Vigor and efficiency are the practice of this creed; that "might is right" is the law by which it lives; courage is its inspiration; in success is found its ample apology. Treitschke tells us in terms that cannot be misunderstood that the "state is power," and that nothing can conflict with the state's duty to uphold and extend itself by the exercise of might. This is in truth, the Religion of Valor.

Over against this what have we set up, on our side, as our standard? What is the principle by which we are sustained; whence do we derive our soul's refreshment? It is hard to find the precise word, but none fits so well as "Liberty." And by liberty we mean here the inalienable and indestructible right of every human being to express himself, to be himself, to develop from within. The relationship of a man endowed with and encompassed by such liberty to the state is simple enough. The laws which govern and control him are laws which he himself has helped to make, and to which he, with others like him, willingly conforms not so much because the laws are good, but because they are laws which he and those who have gone before him have in freedom imposed upon themselves. This is democracy. To us as surgeons practicing a scientific profession, the conflict between these irreconcilable principles is of deep significance. For

let us consider their application to education.

Tyranny in the sense in which I have used it means that every unit in the nation must receive an imprint, a stamp from the state, indicating his training and value. The doctrine of tyranny implies that for the service of the state every individual must receive such training as will fit him to be, and ensure his becoming, a willing and obsequious servant of the state. This necessarily implies the possession, or the capture by the state of all the machinery of education. Is this in fact what has happened in Prussia and in Germany? There can be no doubt whatever about the answer. The German educational machine is an absolutist machine, a possession of the central authority, exactly as is the navy or the army. Bismarck said on August 11, 1893, "The school is an important part of Germany's national institutions. The German school like the German corps of officers is a specifically German institution which no other nation can easily copy. In the course of the last few decades the seed sown by the schools among the youth has borne fruit and has given us a national political consciousness which formerly we lacked. The most potent influence which the body of the teachers brings to bear upon German national education consists in this, that when the German teacher receives the child its mind is like a white sheet of paper. What the teacher writes on it is written with indelible ink. It remains for life. The youthful soul is soft and receptive, and we all know that we never forget what we have been taught between the ages of 7 and 15 years. The lessons then impressed upon us guide us forever. In this perceptivity of youth, in the fact that the minds of people may at an early age be molded for all time, lies the power which the German teachers have over Germany's future. As I have said on a former occasion, he who controls the schools controls the future."

Education in Germany may be obtained in public or in private institutions. The last figures available showing the number of students attending German schools are for

the year 1911. In that year there were 11,050,620 pupils in public schools as against 126,278 in private schools; a proportion of 88 to 1. In Prussia alone the numbers were 6,674,989 in public schools to 8,996 in private schools, a proportion of nearly 750 to 1. The importance of this gigantic difference is realized when it is understood that the teachers in the public schools "have the rights and duties of state officials"; that is, they may plume themselves with all the petty arrogance which is inseparable from a Teutonic official, but they must submit to that iron discipline which regulates their conduct, and must curry favor with stern and unbending authority upon which their career entirely depends. And this firm and unrelenting grip fastens also upon the universities and upon every professor. None can hope for promotion, or for those titles and distinctions which are so precious, unless he is in all essential things in agreeable conformity with those who exercise control. "No scientist, however eminent, can hope to obtain a professorship in Prussia if he is *persona ingrata* with the government, and a professor who opposes the government, unless he acts with the greatest moderation and circumspection is likely to lose his position and income." The German government exercises practically unlimited influence over the universities rather by indirect than by direct means. The university professors can be controlled or cajoled by the Minister of Education who exercises vast powers and distributes a valuable patronage. All of us know how influence of this kind may be wielded, and how swift and heavy may be the visitation for a grave offense.

The state then in Germany not only owns the educational establishment but elects and trains the teachers in the several grades of schools, confers upon them the rights, and exacts from them the duties of state officials, and finally exerts a firm and purposeful direction upon the instruction given to all pupils. For its own objects the state uses the didactic weapon with a strong hand, and a farseeing and ruthless purpose, and she makes no secret of her intentions. The Kaiser himself in an educational address has

said, speaking of the use of the school as a political weapon, "If the school had done what must be demanded of it, it should at once and on its own motion have undertaken the fight against social democracy. The teaching boards ought to have combined and ought with energy to have instructed the growing generation in such a manner as to furnish me with material with which I can work within the state. Then it would have been easy to overmaster quickly the Socialist movement," and again, "Men who support radical Utopias can as little be employed in education as they can be employed in the government offices"; and that this view of the duty of the state to use this instrument still continues, we have the authority of Friedel who states that today "both the Prussian Government and the Imperial Government of Germany were stealthily taking every step towards a centralization of control of German education in order that under the political influences of the Imperial Government every school, every university, and every educational outpost of Germany after the war might respond at once to instructions from the center, and use its intellectual propaganda for Germanic ends." German education both before the war, and since the war began, has indeed been a master weapon in the hands of the military party, and there is, as we learn without surprise, every intention that the strength of this implement shall be used as ruthlessly as ever in the service of the state. There is evidence, M. E. Sadler tells us, and there is no better informed authority, that in Germany there has recently been a huge wave of national feeling expressing itself in demands for emphasis upon those subjects which would fill the minds of boys and girls with a sense of glory in the German past, of confidence in the German future, and with some contempt for Germany's enemies. These efforts are not restricted to domestic matters. We know that measures are being taken to extend the sphere of German influence, through the medium of education in Turkey, and the Balkans, and in Latin South America, not only by the government, but by the business men and by instructed public opinion.

This brief exposition of Germany's educational aims does not attempt or desire to deny the many and great achievements which can most justly be placed to their credit. The average German student was well taught even if the things he learned were not always a sober reflection of the truth; even if truth were held of less account than expediency. A multitude of talents may not inaccurately describe the German nation considered from the educational standpoint. A nation so organized and so instructed may, indeed, as all the world has learned, be either a mighty influence for good, or a strong and sinister implement of mischief. "Opinion in Germany," says a well-informed and credible writer, "from the cradle to the grave has been controlled and directed by the military, *Machtspolitik*, and the policy of ruthlessness in warfare is therefore unanimously advocated by soldiers and citizens, scientists and clergymen, merchants and Roman Catholic priests."

This is, in my belief, a fair statement of the effect of the principle of tyranny applied to educational methods and propaganda.

The principle of liberty acts far otherwise. This implies the desire and intention of those responsible for the teaching of the nation that the individual shall develop, morally or intellectually, from within; that by education he shall be given the power and enjoy the opportunity of self development, and learn the manner of self expression. Where Germany seeks to nurture in each child the gifts, and the measure of those gifts in so far as they may be of direct service to the state, the system of liberty desires the fullest development of all the natural powers in order that in their own measure and stature they shall be available for the common good. And so by the German method instruction of the hard-and-fast kind extends to all branches of learning. I remember well only a month before the war, discussing with a distinguished German colleague, some aspects of English literature and some gifts and qualities of the men who had bequeathed to us the splendid heritage which is the chief glory shared by all who speak our common tongue. I was struck not only by the variety but also by the rapidity of the judgments expressed.

When, for example, Galsworthy was mentioned there came a clear and crisp opinion, precise, uncompromising, devoid of qualification or of illustration. I wondered at the swift precision until a few minutes later we came to speak of Oscar Wilde. Now Wilde, with all his subtly interwoven virtues and defects, cannot be expressed in an epigram, or summarized and dismissed in a phrase. Yet in this case again I had to listen to a curt and neat and exact survey of Wilde's position among modern authors. I was lost in stupefaction but had the curiosity to ask if my adversary in this friendly debate had read much of Wilde's work. And quite frankly the confession was made that not one volume of this author had been read. The opinions, to which I had listened with real interest, were, so I learned, those held in Germany, taught in her schools and humbly accepted as apt and accurate. Even in a matter so remote from any bureaucratic importance there was, so to speak, the official and authoritative opinion. Here as often before, the German people would seem to hold "herd" opinions upon many problems, and to express them in identical phrases. This little illuminating experience seemed to me to have its own, and a very real significance, and to contrast quite sharply with what would have happened if I had been discussing this matter with a fellow-countryman. He indeed might never have read Wilde, though probably he might have seen one of his most charming plays; if he had read Wilde he might not have thought it worth while to form an opinion about him as a writer of English prose; but it is quite certain that if he expressed an opinion, it would be his own opinion whether right or wrong. "A small thing, but mine own," he might have said apologetically. Is this German system really educational? It is, I believe, a mistake to assume that the present highly organized, well-planned, systematic instruction in the German schools really educates the German people. It puts upon their minds too many ready-made opinions, disposes of them too easily to accept the judgments of experts on subjects with which they are not familiar; it departmentalizes German

opinion and prevents the ordinary German citizen from forming his own judgment on the profoundest political and moral issues, while giving him an overflowing consciousness of excellence.

The system of liberty desires rather to develop and strengthen the character of the future citizen; the system of tyranny seeks to train and stamp the intellect with a certain quality. It is free natural growth on the one hand; it is repressive and specific culture on the other.

The one comment, or perhaps I may without injustice say the one unfavorable criticism that I have heard passed, in Germany and elsewhere, about our English system of education is that we place too much stress upon and indeed waste most precious and irreplaceable time upon the playing of games. In every English school much is made of this playing of all team games. In my day, and I hope it is so still, more was thought by his school fellows of the athletic achievements of a boy than of his intellectual prowess in the schools. In the development of a boy's character along the lines which in my country most fathers wish their boys to go, the playing of games is the most powerful and salutary influence. The games are those in which a boy, who is by nature an egoist, learns that it is the right thing to play for his side. He learns that it is not individual success that counts, but victory for his team. Self is merged in the side for which he plays. And by degrees he learns another lesson more valuable still. It is that though quite rightly he may strive for victory it is not only victory that counts. He learns to play not for the goal, but for the game. He finds that it is a nobler thing to play cleanly than it is merely to win. And he finds, too, not only in his youth, but through all his life that the finest epitaph that any man can earn is this: "He played the game"—not, I beg you to notice, "he won the game" or that he achieved this or that most coveted honor or distinction, but just simply that "he played the game."

Even in this war, I think, we have an illustration of this very point. Many new devices have come to the aid of all the armies, and such science as each nation possesses

has been called in to aid the combatants. Is it not interesting that all the dirty dodges, the gas attacks, the liquid fire, the bombardment of open towns, the metamorphosis of neutral embassies into bacteriological laboratories, the unrestricted use of submarines, have all come from one side? And is it not interesting that so many of the real and honest devices, barrage fire, tanks, hand grenades have come from the other? It is satisfactory to know, however, that when the Allies are compelled to retaliate, as they did very tardily and regretfully, for example, in the matter of gas attacks, the morbid ingenuity of the German recoils upon himself very heavily. In these matters so far as we have had to make a rejoinder, the German is now surpassed both by the French and ourselves. It would as a piece of practical policy have paid the enemy better to have "played the game." The response may indeed be made that this notion of playing the game for what the game is worth is not enough, that victory and the fruits of victory are really the ends in view. But we as surgeons know better. We are at work in our profession for the sake of the task, not for the tribute that we exact for our services. Our delight and our recompense is in the good work we are able to do, not in any paltry or imperfect pecuniary recognition of our value. We practice in a profession not a trade, and life is the most splendid and the most arduous profession of all. The development of a man's character, which allows the fullest expression of a man's life is, therefore, the motive and the mark of all methods of liberal education. It is the "drawing out" of something from the man himself (for that is what education means) as contrasted with the something driven in by the usages of the method of tyranny. It is something added to the mere building up and shaping of a man's mind. There is a charming legend in one of the Apocryphal gospels. Some little children were sitting by the wayside playing, and making mud sparrows when the Holy Child passed that way and took the sparrows in his hands, warmed them in his bosom, breathed upon them and released them to fly into the heavens. This should

be the impulse of liberty, an influence carrying life and freedom and ecstasy with it. And what may we hope the qualities of a whole nation to be whose individual members are brought up in these ideals and by these methods? Let us hope that they are justice in administration, steadfastness, a spirit of tolerance, and moderation in victory.

And in the practice of our profession am I in error in thinking that I have noticed among those trained in the ideals of liberty a gentler approach to the individual patient, a more anxious consideration for his welfare, and a more tender sympathy and compassion for his suffering than is found among that people for whom technical skill counts more in public esteem than qualities of character?

We have then in this war, as I believe, these conflicting and contending systems: tyranny and liberty; autocracy and democracy; control and repression from without, growth from within. And I am deeply persuaded that an issue for the world of science almost as critical and as grave as any I have mentioned is at stake in our future. Tyranny long exercised must mean a restriction of the intellectual outlook, a fettering of our thoughts to customs and to ordinances that cramp our minds, an atrophy from long disuse of that quality of mental effort which makes for originality. Tyranny implies the negation of scientific progress though the unrestricted exercise of its formulæ may range in orderly precision all the knowledge that others have acquired. Tyranny means at last intellectual sterility and death. How impossible it is for a nation held in the grip of tyranny to give its citizens intellectual freedom, great though its desire may be to do so! Progress in science must, first and last, depend upon the unrestrained freedom of exercise of all the faculties of the human mind. Of these imagination is perhaps the chief. Imagination is the mother of fact. Or, one may say, it is the scaffold upon which one stands to build the structure of truth. Imagination, as Keats tells us, may be compared to Adam's dream—he awoke and found it truth. It cannot surely live in the narrow restrictions and in the dank and stifling air where the noxious weed of tyranny

thrives. For, hamper it as you will, thought in the long run must have its way, which is the way of challenge and inquiry. Nor, I think, can any work of enduring value come in the absence of intellectual morality, the very existence of which is threatened by that surrender of truth to expediency of which I have spoken. And I believe that the history of Germany in the last forty years is the most convincing argument that can be brought in favor of this thesis. In all this period she has displayed amazing industry, ungrudging toil; she has organized and tabulated and made accessible to all peoples, the scientific work of every nation; she has indeed been the intellectual clearing-house of the world. It would be useless to belittle and impossible to deny her intellectual value to the world. The best of her is diligence. But her own original contributions to science are, I believe it to be beyond dispute, the slenderest of any of the great nations of the world. Tyranny is not a force to set ideas in motion. Under a system of tyranny intellectual salvation can only come from revolt. How else can we account for the eternal freshness of the Jewish mind, and for the splendid achievements of that race which, tyrannized by every power, has kept its own religion, and lived its own intellectual life, not by submission but by resistance to those who held its men in bondage? Was not "Pilgrim's Progress" the cry of an unfettered soul, and not of the body restrained by the bolts and bars of Bedford Gaol? And was it not in Patmos that St. John the Divine beheld the visions of the Apocalypse?

In this war, as I see it, we are fighting, therefore, for liberty. Of the two discordant systems of morals, one only must triumph and survive. If we compromise with that which we believe to be a principle of evil, a precursor of moral and intellectual death and dissolution, we are false to those who have given their most precious lives that truth might conquer at the last; but more than this, we are false to those who come after; we are shackling for generations to come the minds and the souls of men; we are failing in our plain duty to humanity.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FELLOWS

In accordance with Article III, Section 2 of the By-Laws of the College, an annual meeting of the Fellows of the College was held at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of October 26, 1917, at the Congress Hotel, Chicago. Dr. George W. Crile, President of the College, presided.

PRESIDENT CRILE: The fifth annual meeting of the Fellows is called to order. The first business of our program is the report not only of the Treasurer but of the wheel-horse of the organization, Dr. A. J. Ochsner.

DR. OCHSNER, Treasurer: The accounts of the College for the year ending September 30, 1917, have been audited by

the certified accountants, Ernest Reckitt and Company. The audit of this company is the report of the Treasurer at this time.

But before reading the report let me state that the bonds of the College have since been increased by the purchase of \$10,000 of Liberty Bonds, Second Issue. [Applause.] By the 15th of November, therefore, when the Liberty Bonds will have been paid for, we shall have approximately a quarter of a million dollars in bonds.

(The report of the Treasurer is printed in full as a supplement to this Bulletin.)

PRESIDENT CRILE: The next order of business is the report of the Director.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

MR. JOHN G. BOWMAN: This is our fifth annual meeting. It is an occasion set for a review of the work of the fourth year of the College.

In this period the great event was the war. It came home to us. At a single stroke it shut out all else before us. "What can we do to serve?" was the question, not alone in the medical profession but throughout our national life. By no vague whims about idealism could it be answered. But you answered it; with all your latent power you answered it, and your answer in a month, in a week, did more of lasting value to the profession than years of uneventful headway. The year has placed the medical profession in a truer relation to society than it has ever been before in history. Among all national societies, so far as I can learn, none other made so grand a contribution to its country as did the Fellows of the College, for one-fourth of them are now officers in the service of the Army and of the Navy. [Applause.]

But quite as valuable an accomplishment is in the air as we gather here. A new and stern mood has you. You want no com-

pliment nor applause; you are not convincing yourselves of your success; but rather with all thought forward and with no thought of self, you are intent on the next and larger task. A habit of action that brings to pass not only conservation of life in war, but also all the best we ever hoped in the profession has you, and out of this habit we shall write a new edition of the Arabian Nights.

ADMISSION OF FELLOWS

But to turn now to facts which happened in the administration of the College during the year. Three hundred thirteen candidates were approved for Fellowship and this group will be of us after the Convocation tonight. Of these 37 are from the regular service of the Army, and 25 from the regular service of the Navy. This leaves 251 drawn from the profession in civil practice; and this group further is divided into two classes which may be of interest to you. First, there is a group of 144 surgeons most of whom are past the middle of their surgical careers. These men were admitted without examination. They were unanimously endorsed by

their respective State Credentials Committees as men who through long years of practice stood for the best in surgery; and as men who are an honor to their communities and to the profession. Many of them are very far past the middle of their surgical careers and are unable, because of age, to be here today; many by letters have expressed their regret that they are not here and their happiness that they are admitted to Fellowship.

The second group is composed of those who were admitted by examination. There are 107 of these. The younger group of surgeons are now admitted only by examination. By examination we mean, as you know, the submission of case-records, 50 in abstract and 50 consecutive major operations in full detail. Forty-eight per cent of those who submitted case-records were passed. Of those who failed many will undoubtedly be admitted in the coming year for they are men who, in the judgment of their State Credentials Committees, are qualified to do surgery and, if the records which they did submit showed sufficient promise, they are permitted to try again. The poorest records came to us from eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists. Practically none of these men were able to gain admission by examination. Their records were incomplete. The cases were apparently insufficiently studied, and while in the judgment of the Examinations Committee many of these men did themselves injustice by the records they submitted, it seems a wise policy not to admit any candidate unless the records are highly creditable.

It is difficult to convey in a brief talk any adequate notion of the work of passing upon these case-records. We are fortunate in having the services of a committee of the leading surgeons of Chicago on our Examinations Committee. This committee meets at the office of the College once or twice a week in the evening. An average full evening's work for one member of the committee is to pass upon two sets of case-records. Many times not more than one set is reviewed by one man as an evening's work. A definite typewritten report is made of the success or failure in each case. If the

candidate fails, he is told in a frank and kind way why he failed; and, as I have just stated, if there is sufficient promise in the records submitted, he may be advised to try again.

STATE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

As most of you know, a candidate for Fellowship must be approved by his State Credentials Committee before he is recommended for admission by examination. We have on file at the present time about 750 candidates approved for examination. Hundreds of these men have their case-records in preparation for submission to the College. All told, there are about 4,000 applicants for Fellowship. This is an increase over one year ago of about 1,500 applicants. Many of these candidates were not sufficiently known by the Credentials Committees to warrant favorable action. Many are general practitioners in medicine who do some surgery and who may do that surgery well but since they are not primarily surgeons as defined by the College they are not eligible to Fellowship. Some few are judged incompetent and some for ethical reasons are not admitted. But, as time goes on, the number who are unfit tends to decrease. By this I do not mean that the College has lowered its standard. I mean merely that all of us have a larger and larger faith in our fellow beings; we perceive more clearly that a report of evil concerning a man spreads more rapidly than a report of merit. Then, too, personal prejudice and personal dislike are difficulties which tend to clear away. Further, we appreciate today as never before that the College is not an exclusive society. It is democratic and inclusive, inclusive of all with a practical scientific knowledge of medicine and surgery combined with honor, trustworthiness, and strong moral character.

One of the most helpful incidents of the year was to send to each Fellow of the College a printed list of candidates for Fellowship from his state with the request that he check the names about whom he could give us definite information. The Fellows responded to this request admirably. The College then forwarded blanks upon which the Fellows were asked to give their judg-

ments with regard to the candidates checked. By this information the State Credentials Committees were greatly assisted.

During the year 27 Fellows left us by death; one because he chose to divide fees. The total number now enrolled is 3,659.

But how many surgeons qualified for Fellowship do you believe there are on this continent today outside of the College? That is one of the most important questions we can ask. As we enter now into an active plan of hospital standardization we shall need the help of every strong surgeon on this continent. We need them with us, we need them on the inside, not on the outside. The College, therefore, urges each Fellow to make a survey of his community and to inform the College of those who, in his judgment, should be on the inside. That is the service needed for success. A request in

writing was made to each Fellow last year asking for names of those who should be admitted. The response to this was helpful. But it was not enough. A thorough canvass of the 140,000 physicians and surgeons on this continent will probably reveal to us in this coming year 1,000 whom we shall be proud to enroll with us. To fail in such a survey is to fail as keepers of surgery on this continent.

(From this point the report of the Director concerned itself with the plan of action toward hospital standardization. Inasmuch as this plan is elsewhere printed by the College, it is here omitted.)

PRESIDENT CRILE: I feel that I express the sentiments of the Fellows of the College when I say that we are under great obligation to our Director for the splendid, enthusiastic, and instructive work he has done.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

PRESIDENT CRILE: The Secretary General is not able to be with us today on account of illness. I will therefore call upon Dr. Cotton, of Boston, to make the report for the Secretary General.

DR. COTTON then read the following communication from Dr. Franklin Martin. To the Fellows of the American College of Surgeons.

My dear sirs: I regret that it does not seem advisable for me to meet you today to make my report in person. The annual detailed report of the Secretary of the American College of Surgeons is necessarily incomplete at this time, some matters of chief importance in the year's work are to be submitted to you in printed form at an early date.

The one subject that has interested your Secretary more than any other is the establishment of our permanent home of which the central unit will be the John B. Murphy Memorial Hall of the American College of Surgeons.

Until one week ago it seemed quite certain that a definite report on this subject, including the plans, detailed drawings, and a definite announcement of site, would be one of the interesting features of this annual meeting. Information in regard to the progress of our plans has been communicated to the Board of Regents, but it is thought inadvisable to present it now, for some parts of the plan have still to be concluded. It may be said, however, that the preliminary plans are in the hands of the Murphy Memorial Association. This Association consists of close friends of the late Dr. Murphy, and we can assure you that after one or two technical difficulties have been adjusted, the home of the College will have for its central portion a building which will be one of the most appropriate monuments in history, and located on a site that will meet with the approval and applause of every Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and every friend of the great surgeon whom we seek to honor.

ELECTION OF GOVERNORS

PRESIDENT CRILE: The next order of business is the report of the nominating committee appointed by the chair to make nominations for membership upon the Board of Governors in accordance with Article IV, Section 3 of the By-Laws of the College. This committee is composed of Dr. J. Garland Sherrill, Louisville, Kentucky; Dr. Daniel Morton, St. Joseph, Missouri; and Dr. J. Wesley Long, Greensboro, North Carolina. Will Dr. Sherrill make a report for his committee?

DR. SHERRILL: Your committee on nominations respectfully submits the following names for election to the Board of Governors. These names are submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 2 of the By-Laws.

SAMUEL C. BALDWIN	Salt Lake City
J. M. BALDY	Philadelphia
JOSEPH C. BECK	Chicago
JOHN F. BINNIE	Kansas City
WILLIAM N. BISPHAM	Washington
JOSEPH C. BLOODGOOD	Baltimore
HERMANN J. BOLDT	New York City
J. WESLEY BOVÉE	Washington
W. B. BRINSMADE	Brooklyn
JOHN YOUNG BROWN	St. Louis
HERBERT A. BRUCE	Toronto
HENRY T. BYFORD	Chicago
HUGH CABOT	Boston
WALTER W. CHIPMAN	Montreal
JOHN G. CLARK	Philadelphia
W. L. COUSINS	Portland
WALTER G. CRUMP	New York City
THOMAS S. CULLEN	Baltimore

CARL B. DAVIS	Chicago
EDWARD P. DAVIS	Philadelphia
CURRAN B. EARLE	Greenville
PALMER FINDLEY	Omaha
RUSSELL S. FOWLER	Brooklyn
ALBERT H. FREIBERG	Cincinnati
JOHN S. HELMS	Tampa
MELVIN S. HENDERSON	Rochester
GEORGE M. HORTON	Seattle
JOHN M. INGERSOLL	Cleveland
JABEZ N. JACKSON	Kansas City
EDWARD S. JUDD	Rochester
CHARLES H. LEMON	Milwaukee
HOWARD LILIENTHAL	New York City
HENRY K. MACDONALD	Halifax
L. L. MCARTHUR	Chicago
W. NEIL McDONELL	Washington
EVERETT J. MCKNIGHT	Hartford
A. S. MONRO	Vancouver
EMMET RIXFORD	San Francisco
JOHN C. ROCKAFELLOW	Des Moines
HUBERT A. ROYSTER	Raleigh
C. E. SAWYER	Marion
ARTHUR C. SCOTT	Temple
HENRY H. SHERK	Pasadena
J. GARLAND SHERRILL	Louisville
JOSIAH M. SLEMONS	New Haven
FREDERIC N. G. STARR	Toronto
WALLACE I. TERRY	San Francisco
FRANK C. TODD	Minneapolis
JOHN B. WALKER	New York City
D. J. GIBB WISHART	Toronto

On motion duly made and seconded the report of Dr. Sherrill for the committee on nominations was unanimously adopted. The annual meeting of the Fellows was then adjourned and a meeting of the Board of Governors called.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

In accordance with Article IV, Section 4 of the By-Laws of the College a meeting of the Board of Governors was called on the afternoon of October 26 at the Congress Hotel, Chicago. The President of the College presided.

PRESIDENT CRILE: The first order of business to come before the Board of Governors is the election of Fellows to the Board of Regents whose terms of office expire at this time. The chair has appointed a committee to make nominations for membership on the Board of Regents in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws relative thereto. This committee is composed of Dr. Allen B. Kanavel, Chicago; Dr. Edward P.

Davis, Philadelphia, and Dr. C. Jeff Miller, New Orleans. Will Dr. Kanavel report for his committee?

DR. ALLEN B. KANAVEL: Your committee on nominations for membership upon the Board of Regents respectfully reports as follows: Dr. George E. Brewer, New York; Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, Washington; Dr. Robert E. McKechnie, Vancouver; Dr. William D. Haggard, Nashville; Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago.

On motion duly made and seconded the Secretary was unanimously ordered to cast a ballot in the affirmative for all of the candidates as presented by the nominating committee. The meeting was then adjourned.

